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CLASSIFICATION SECRET [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC Soviet Air Force in Doeberitz

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EVALUATION [REDACTED]

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PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

632693

DATE OF CONTENT 2 to 17 March 1954

DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

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DATE PREPARED 9 April 1954

REFERENCES [REDACTED]

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE) [REDACTED]

REMARKS [REDACTED]

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1. On 2 March, 1954, 2 boxcars loaded with crates and 1 flatcar with an unpainted wooden crate, about 7 meters long, 2 to 2.5 meters wide and 60 cm high, arrived at Dellgow-Doeberitz railroad station. The crates from the boxcars were hauled away on trucks [REDACTED] and the crate from the flatcar was loaded on a truck by means of a crane.<sup>1</sup> On the same day, 5 gondola cars with coal from Senftenberg arrived for Vasilev.<sup>2</sup> Additional shipments which were observed arriving on 2 March included 1 converted boxcar and 1 flatcar from Strausberg, the latter loaded with a crate, 6 to 7 meters long, about 2 meters wide and about 3 meters high, which was unloaded by means of a crane and towed away on its own skids by truck [REDACTED]

2. Between 1 and 13 March, the occupation strength of Richthofen Kaserne and NSKK Kaserne in Doeberitz was still estimated at about 2,000 air force men. Occasionally, source observed part of the units marching to the messhall; a maximum of 10 units, each of about 120 men, and about 60 officers were seen. Source was able to differentiate between the cadre and the training units. He could only determine that most of the personnel were recruits.

3. Training activity at the installation still consisted of theoretical instruction, manual exercises and drilling. The latter was conducted in the barracks yards by groups of 6 to 8 men, platoons of up to 30 men and companies with a strength of 100 to 120 men. Drilling included basic training, carbine firing and practices with gas masks, antigas paulins, very high boots, undoubtedly made of rubber. Fire trenches and shelters were being built in the barracks area for training purposes. Approximately once a week, a gas alarm was held by all officers and EM. Source repeatedly observed that a platoon of about 30 officers received basic training. During a short period of observation, source saw an aircraft engine in a classroom and charts of aircraft engines and individual aircraft parts on the walls. In another room, source observed radio sets mounted on several tables and instruction charts of radio sets hanging on the walls.

4. No connection was observed between the units housed in the Richthofen Kaserne and NSKK Kaserne on one side and the personnel housed in the barracks installation of the former Kraftfahrzeug Lehrabteilung (motor vehicle training section) on the other. The latter installation was separated by a fence from the other

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barracks areas. Source learned from a German who had previously been employed in the air force barracks installations that various officers and EM, who had been quartered in the barracks installation of the motor vehicle training section, were not transferred to Brandenburg-Briest along with other personnel.<sup>4</sup> Trucks [redacted]

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6. On 13 March, no aircraft were observed on the landing field of Doeberitz airfield. The doors of the hangars were closed. Many air force soldiers were seen moving between the buildings of the Richthofen Kaserne.

7. Between 11 and 17 March, the troops in the Richthofen Kaserne and NSKK Kaserne in Doeberitz still received theoretical and manual training and were engaged in drilling. From short observations made in the training workshop source inferred that instruction courses for locksmiths, mechanics, welders and carpenters were held there. Military <sup>training</sup> included basic training, firing with carbines, and practices with gas masks and antigas paulins. On 12 March, a group of 50 men and 2 officers carrying carbines and practice targets marched toward the firing range, south of the Hamburg highway, coming from the direction of Richthofen Kaserne.<sup>4</sup>

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1. [redacted] Comment. The railroad cars carried equipment, probably of the ground attack regiment in Stendal, to the ordnance depot of the ground attack corps which is located in the former artillery equipment park east of Doeberitz airfield. It appears possible that the crate, 7 x 2.5 x 0.6 meters, contained wings of Il-10s.

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2. [redacted] Comment. Vasilev is known to be the administrator of the Doeberitz fuel depot.

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3. [redacted] Comment. The main supply depot of the Twenty-Fourth Air Army is located in Strausberg. The contents of the crate are not known.

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4. [redacted] Comment. No changes were observed in the occupation of the barracks installations. The Richthofen Kaserne and NSKK Kaserne are still occupied by personnel of the air technical school and the barracks installation of the former motor vehicle training section is occupied by personnel of the ordnance depot of the ground attack corps.

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Comment.

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